

NEVADA HILLS SEEKING MINES

ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS HAND- SOME EARNINGS FROM MILL TREATMENT

The seventh annual report of the Nevada Hills Mining company has been issued. Mr. Wingfield informs the stockholders that the mine production in 1916 netted \$89,251 from the treatment of 52,436 tons of ore. Including the interest received on the surplus, the total income was \$95,462.28.

The net resources of the company at the end of 1916 amounted to \$151,000, without making allowance for what may be obtained from the sale of equipment when the property is dismantled.

An effort is being made to find another property of merit in view of the fact that the mineral resources of the mines in question are apparently exhausted. The stockholders were sounded upon this proposition, with the result that 210 stockholders, representing 129,129 shares, voted in favor of continuing exploration work, and 63 stockholders, representing 39,989 shares, voted against it.

President Wingfield concludes his statement with the following:

"We shall, therefore, continue to look for other properties during the period that the company is finishing its milling operations and dismantling the plant. If, by the time all the resources of the company are gathered together in cash, a satisfactory property has not been found in which to invest the funds, one final disbursement will be made to the stockholders."

The quickly convertible assets are, roughly, \$351,022, as shown below:

Cash on hand and in banks	\$ 78,734.49
Million and Concentrates in transit	30,657.79
Notes, secured, interest bearing	218,000.00
Accounts receivable	4,222.58
Securities	1,000.00
Supplies in storehouse	15,407.20
Values in mill solutions	3,000.00
Total	\$351,022.16

SWORE HE PAID MAYOR GILL \$4000

LOGAN BILLINGSLEY, THE BLIND PIG TRADER, TESTIFIES AGAINST SEATTLE MAYOR

(By Associated Press.) SEATTLE, Mar. 10.—Logan Billingsley, chief witness for the government in the trial of Mayor Hiram C. Gill, swore that he gave a bribe of \$4000 in bills to Mayor Gill in the mayor's office on August 18, 1916, and that the mayor turned over to him documentary evidence against Billingsley seized in the latter's drug store.

Billingsley who recently pleaded guilty to the same charge, testified that after various dickering he went to the city hall August 29, 1916, and met the mayor, who told him he was "paying his money to the wrong conductor."

"I offered a monthly sum," Billingsley said, "but the mayor said he did not want to do business that way. Then I gave him a roll of \$4000 bills and he pocketed it. The next day papers that had been taken away from me in a raid were returned."

Billingsley came from Oklahoma.

LOSS OF THE MENDI DUE TO COLLISION

TEN EUROPEANS AND 615 NA- TIVES LOST WHILE 1900 WERE SAVED

(By Associated Press.) LONDON, Mar. 10.—Premier Borchers stated to the South African parliament that the transport Mendi, carrying the last batch of the south African native laborers' contingent, (the rest of whom were landed safely in France), collided with another vessel enroute from England to Havre and sank in 25 minutes. The collision occurred off the Isle of Wight, February 21. The escort's searchlight could not penetrate the fog, but the survivors were rescued by passing vessels. Twelve European officers and 1911 natives were saved. Ten Europeans and 615 natives were lost.

HURRICANE SINKS SHIPS IN A SPANISH PORT

(By Associated Press.) PARIS, Mar. 10.—A storm continues throughout Spain. Nine ships broke from their anchorage at Algeciras. One American schooner, the name of which is not given, and one British vessel, collided and both sank. Seven other vessels were driven ashore.

STATE WATER LAW IS UPHELD BY FEDERAL JUDGE FARRINGTON

The water law of 1912 as amended in 1915 was held to be constitutional by Judge Farrington in the federal court in the case of Bergman et al. vs. Kearney. All of the contentions of the plaintiffs' attorney were disposed of and Judge Farrington in his opinion specifically upheld the validity of the act, holding that the state and not the United States, in its sovereign capacity, has the right to regulate the waters of the state of Nevada, and to commence proceedings for their complete adjudication. The court holds that the proceedings before the state engineer are administrative and not of such a judicial character as is violative of the constitution of the

state. The court further holds that the act does not divest the district court of its original jurisdiction, but on the contrary specifically preserves it.

The decision is of some 50 pages and discusses every phase of the water law, and the decision will be far reaching and possibly will be determinative of future attacks upon the state water law.

The water law of 1913 as finally amended in 1915 is identical to the same law that was presented to the legislature by Governor Boyle, then state engineer, and passed in 1911, but vetoed by Governor Oddie—Carson Appeal.

NAPLES MISSES THE THOUSANDS OF PLEASURE SEEKING VISITORS

(By Associated Press.)

NAPLES, Mar. 10.—La bella Napoli of the days before the war has ceased to be. The tourist hotels along the water front and on the heights overlooking the crescent of the bay are virtually empty. Many have boarded up their windows and gone out of business entirely. The army of guides, interpreters, hotel runners and money changers has become an army of soldiers, scaling the mountains of the Carso hundreds of miles to the north, where eternal snow replaces the eternal sun of southern Italy.

The quays are deserted. Where a year ago 260 ships were plying between Naples and the United States with a tonnage of 1,360,000, there are now eleven, with a total of less than 60,000 tons. Of ten companies, not counting the German and Austrian ones, running 37 trans-Atlantic passenger ships, one Italian line now runs two boats, one British line two, and a French line one. That is all. Before the war, the traveler to America had a choice of some 60 ships from Naples; today he has choice of five. Passenger rates have gone up, but as there are virtually no first and second class passengers the increase makes little difference to the steamship companies, because the steerage rates are about the same.

Seldom does one now see curtains of drying spaghetti screening the narrow ways between the houses in Naples. There is a scarcity of food. Thursday and Friday of every week are "meatless days," when no meat

may be purchased or sold in restaurants, and the Neapolitan is forced to live on fish, macaroni, rice or more vegetables. Friday, Saturday and Sunday of every week are "sweetless days," when neither sugar nor cakes of any kind can be served, at least in public. Every day is a butterless day, and even cream is a rarity entirely out of reach of anyone but the most luxurious.

In Naples 80 per cent of the inhabitants lived directly or indirectly by the sea, or by the tourists the sea brings them. There are no more tourists, and the activities directly connected with shipping have so fallen off as to leave 80 per cent of the Neapolitans in a bad way. In the bay of Naples, no more boys dive for pennies. The raucous-voiced postcard sellers now listen to the sterner voice of a drill sergeant up any one of the side streets in the newer quarter of the town, where rudimentary military training goes on constantly. There are plenty of men in Naples, as in all of Italy, but almost all in uniform—bersaglieri, with their cock-feathered hats and hob-nailed boots; tripolini, with red, rimless caps from which blue tassels hang by a long string; officers with capes thrown over their shoulders like Spanish grandees and swaggering carabinieri, the terror of evil doers. The system seems to be to call one class after another, brush up their military training, then give them leave of absence, thus keeping them under martial law and subject to military orders.

ENTENTE ALLIES SHORT OF WHEAT AND GOVERNMENT IS CRITICISED

(By Associated Press.)

PARIS, Mar. 10.—France and her allies and neutral countries this year must economize or replace with other cereals from 34 to 38 per cent of their requirements of wheat, according to estimates made in the chamber of deputies today by Victor Boret, president of the agricultural committee.

In an important debate on the economic policy of the government, during the war, M. Boret produced export statistics for the wheat crop of 1917 as follows: For France a yield of 160,000,000 to 190,000,000 bushels, requirements, deduction being made for the invaded territory, 217,000,000 bushels, leaving a deficit of 127,000,000 bushels.

The requirements of France's allies and neutrals are from 506,000,000 to 570,000,000. The surplus available from overseas countries is from 360,000,000 to 370,000,000 bushels, leaving a deficit for the entente allies and neutrals of from 190,000,000 to 216,000,000 bushels.

This was the third day of debate during which Fernand David, who was minister of agriculture in M. Viviani's cabinet, and Anatole De Monzie, former under secretary of state for merchant marine, and other deputies sharply criticised the government's action on economic problems during the war. It developed during the debate that the wheat acreage of France was reduced about 800,000 by the invasion out of a total of 16,250,000, while the deficiency for 1917 is estimated at 5,500,000 acres, of which 500,000 at least, is expected to be made up by spring seeding of Manitoba wheat, which is now conceded will grow successfully in French soil.

The speakers agreed that to increase the wheat acreage it is necessary to raise the maximum selling price from an equivalent of \$1.85 to \$2.25 per bushel, and also to intensify the use of modern motor implements and a greater number of prisoners of war, of whom only 25,000 have been employed on farms. M. David criticised the government for failing to give effective encouragement to farmers to increase their

seedling. He pointed out that while the maximum selling price of wheat was \$1.50 a bushel, oats were selling at a higher price and the yield was better.

SAFETY GUARANTEED IN THE NORTH SEA

(By Associated Press.)

THE HAGUE, Mar. 10.—The Dutch government has been notified by Germany that from March 15, absolute safety can be assured for shipping through the North Sea channel west of Denmark, through which trans-Atlantic traffic must pass.

NO RETURN PAPERS PART OF CONTRACT

PLEDGE EXACTED FROM ALL NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS IN UNITED STATES

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 10.—News print paper price arbitration, undertaken by the federal trade commission, will succeed, in the opinion of the commission, only if publishers practice the closest economies in the use of paper. Blank agreement forms sent to publishers throughout the country today inform them that to benefit by the price-fixing plan they must not only consent to relinquish five per cent of their paper requirements, but must agree to discontinue return privileges and must buy additional paper only to meet the most urgent needs.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The undersigned, having purchased the stock and good will from A. M. Shields in his grocery store on Erie Main street and having taken possession on March 1, 1917, hereby give notice that they will not be responsible for any bills contracted on behalf of that store prior to that date. (Signed) PETE BEKO, H. CHIATOVICH. Tonopah, Nev., March 3, 1917. Adv. M2-14d.

CHURCHES

St. Patrick's Church.—Third Sunday of Lent—First mass at 8 a. m., second mass at 10 a. m., Sunday school at 1 p. m. Evening service at 7:30 o'clock. Special Lenten services every Wednesday and Friday evenings. J. Diss, rector.

Christian Science Society.—Services at 11 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Subject, "Man." Sunday school, 9:45 a. m. The reading rooms are open daily from 2 to 4 p. m. Testimonial meetings are held every Wednesday at 7:30 p. m.

Presbyterian Church.—Sunday school 10 o'clock. Church service 11 a. m. Christian Endeavor, 6:30 p. m. Topic, "Spreading the Good News." Evening church service, 7:30. Song service, baritone solo, "The Great Jehova" (Mary Pittner Smith). Mr. Sylvester Pearson. Sermon theme, "The Disappointments of Life." Tenor solo, "Lead Kindly Light." (Frank N. Shepherd), rendered by Mr. George T. Wilson, who is staging The Mikado for the high school. The Ladies Aid will serve a dinner at the church Thursday noon, 12 to 2 and at night from 5 to 7. Laboring and business men are asked to come in their work clothes. Rev. Ralph W. Bayless, pastor.

St. Mark's Church.—Sunday, March 11. No early service. Sunday school at 10 a. m.; Matins, 11 a. m.; Evensong, 7:30 p. m. The Rev. J. C. Jackson, of Goldfield, will be in charge of the services, and will preach. Thursday evening, the 15th, at 7:30 o'clock, Evensong and illustrated lecture, "Mexico and Brazil." The slides that accompany this lecture are all new, and are much the best of any that have been offered yet in this series of lectures. Friday afternoon, 2 o'clock, meeting of the Woman's Guild in the Guild room; 4 p. m., Litany and address, in the guild room. Rev. Harlan Bailey, vicar.

KILLED IN KEWANAS

T. W. Newman, employed as hoistman in the underground workings of the Kewanas mine was killed Thursday in an accident in the shaft at the 700-foot level of the Laguna,

through which Kewanas hoisting is done. Newman was about to come to the surface of the skip, which was waiting at the station. The hoisting engineer felt a jar on the rope and men were sent down to investigate. They found Newman's body lying on top. Newman was known to Goldfield people as the man who up to a few months ago sold vegetables from a wagon.—Goldfield Tribune.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE UMATILLA TONOPAH MINING COMPANY

Location of principal place of business and location of works, Tonopah, Nye County, Nevada. Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 1st day of February, 1917, an assessment (No. 10) of one-half (1/2) cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room 265 Russ Building, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 12th day of March, 1917, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 16th day of April, 1917, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors,
CHARLES D. OLNEY,
Secretary.
Office Room 265 Russ Building, San Francisco, California. Feb-8-M13

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Change in Time Table

Effective Sunday, Feb. 4th, 1917

No. 23 arrive Tonopah 8:50 a. m.

No. 23 leave Tonopah 9:05 a. m.

No. 24 arrive Tonopah 9:05 a. m.

No. 24 leave Tonopah 9:25 a. m.



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